

PANDEMIC FLU

HOW DOES SEASONAL FLU DIFFER FROM PANDEMIC FLU?

SEASONAL FLU

economy.

PANDEMIC FLU

| Occurs annually, usually in winter. | Occurs occasionally (last pandemic in 1968). |
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| Usually some immunity from previous exposure. | No previous exposure; little or no immunity. |
| Healthy adults usually not at risk for serious complications (the very young, the elderly and those with certain underlying health conditions at increased risk for serious complications). | Healthy people may be at increased risk for serious complications. |
| Health systems usually can meet public and patient needs. | Public and patient needs may exceed the capacity of health systems to provide care. |
| Vaccine developed based on known virus strains and available for annual flu season. | Vaccine probably would not be available in the early stages of a pandemic. |
| Adequate supplies of antivirals are usually available. | Effective antivirals may be in limited supply. |
| Average U.S. deaths approximately 36,000/yr. | Number of deaths could be quite high (e.g., U.S. 1918 death toll about 500,000). |
| Symptoms: fever, cough, runny nose, muscle pain. Deaths often caused by complications, such as pneumonia. | Symptoms may be more severe and complications more frequent. |
| Generally causes modest impact on society (e.g., some school closing, encouragement of people who are sick to stay home). | May cause major impact on society (e.g., widespread restrictions on travel, closings of schools and businesses, cancellation of large public gatherings) |
| Manageable impact on domestic and world | Potential for severe impact on domestic and world |

For additional information, visit <u>www.pandemicflu.gov</u>.

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